

ENGLISH GRAMMAR BOOK

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What are Verbs?

What are verbs?

Verbs are doing words. A verb can express a physical action, a mental action, or a state of being.

What Are Verbs?

A verb is a "doing" word. A verb can express:

- A physical action (e.g., *to swim, to write, to climb*).
- A mental action (e.g., *to think, to guess, to consider*).
- A state of being (e.g., *to be, to exist, to appear*).

Verbs Can Express Physical Actions

Here are some sentences with verbs that express physical actions. (In each example, the verb is highlighted.)

- She **sells** pegs and lucky heather.
(In this example, the word *sells* is a verb. It expresses the physical activity *to sell*.)
- The doctor **wrote** the prescription.
(In this example, the word *wrote* is a verb. It expresses the physical activity *to write*.)
- Alison **bought** a ticket.
(The word *bought* is a verb. It expresses the physical activity *to buy*.)

Verbs Can Express Mental Actions

While many verbs express physical actions (e.g., *to jump, to dance, to sing*), verbs can also express mental actions. For example:

- She **considers** the job done.
(The word *considers* is a verb. It expresses the mental activity *to consider*.)
- Peter **guessed** the right number.
(The word *guessed* is a verb. It expresses the mental activity *to guess*.)
- I **thought** the same thing.
(The word *thought* is a verb. It expresses the mental activity *to think*.)



Verbs Can Express a State of Being

A small but extremely important group of verbs do not express any activity at all. The most important verb in this group (arguably of all) is the verb *to be*.

Here is the verb *to be* in the different **tenses**:

Subject	Verb <i>to be</i>		
	past tense	present tense	future tense
I	was	am	will be
You	were	are	will be
He / She / It	was	is	will be
We	were	are	will be
You	were	are	will be
They	were	are	will be

Here are some real examples with the verb *to be*:

- Edwina **is** the largest elephant in this area.
(The word *is* is a verb from the verb *to be*.)
- It **was** a joke.
(The word *was* is a verb from the verb *to be*.)
- I **am**.
(The word *am* is a verb from the verb *to be*.)
(Point of interest: *I am* is the shortest sentence in English.)

The Types of Verbs

As we've covered, a verb can be categorized as a physical verb (e.g., to run), a mental verb (e.g., to think), or a state-of-being verb (e.g., to be). However, a verb will often be further categorized as one of the following:



Action Verb

An action verb expresses an activity that a person or thing can do. For example:

- Lee **eats** cake.
(*Eating* is something Lee can do.)
- The bear **chased** the salmon in the shallow rapids.
(*Chasing* is something the bear can do.)

Compare those verbs with these:

- Lee **likes** cake.
(*To like* is not an activity. It's a state.)
- The bear **is** hungry.
(*To be* is not an activity. It's a state.)

Stative Verb

A stative verb expresses a state rather than an action. A stative verb typically relates to a state of being, a thought, or an emotion. For example:

- I **am** at home.
- She **believes** in fairies.
- He **feels** elated.

Transitive Verb

A transitive verb is one that acts on something (i.e., it has a **direct object**). For example:

- I **saw** the dog.
(Here, the direct object is *the dog*.)
- Lee **ate** the pie.
(Here, the direct object is *the pie*.)
- The postman **will give** Sarah the letter.
(Here, the direct object is *the letter*.)

Note: The direct object of a transitive verb can be found by finding the verb and asking "what?" For example, "saw what?" (answer: the dog); "ate what?" (answer: the pie); "will give what?" (answer: the letter).

Intransitive Verb

An intransitive verb is one that does not act on something (i.e., there is no direct object). For example:

- The rain **fell**.
- My throat **hurts**.



- The cat **sneezed**.



Auxiliary Verb

An auxiliary verb (or **helping verb**) accompanies a main verb to help express **tense**, **voice** or **mood**. The most common auxiliary verbs are *be*, *do*, and *have* (in their various forms). Here are some examples of auxiliary verbs:

- Lee **has** eaten all the pies.
(Here, the auxiliary verb *has* helps to express **tense**.)
- The table **has been** prepared.
(Here, the auxiliary verbs *has been* help to express **voice** (in this case, the **passive voice**).)
- If he **were** to arrive in the next 10 minutes, we **would** be on schedule.
(Here, the auxiliary verbs *were* and *would* help to express **mood** (in this case, the **subjunctive mood**).)

Modal Verb

A modal verb is a type of auxiliary verb used to express ideas such as ability, possibility, permission, and obligation. The modal auxiliary verbs are *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*, *ought to*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, and *would*. For example:

- Lee **can** eat a lot of pies.
(Here, the modal verb *can* helps to express the idea of ability.)
- Lee **might** eat that pie before he gets home.
(Here, the modal verb *might* helps to express the idea of possibility.)
- Lee **may** eat as many pies as he likes.
(Here, the modal verb *may* helps to express the idea of permission.)
- Lee **should** give you some of that pie given you bought it.
(Here, the modal verb *should* helps to express the idea of obligation.)

Phrasal Verb

A phrasal verb is a verb made up of more than one word (usually two words). A phrasal verb has a main verb and another word (either a **preposition** or a particle). The phrasal verb usually has a meaning different to the main verb. For example:

- A burglar will often break a window to **break in**.
(Here, the phrasal verb *break in* means *to enter illegally*, which is different to *break*.)
- If you drop the baton the team will **drop back** to last place.
(Here, the phrasal verb *drop back* means *to fall behind*, which is different to *drop*.)

Regular and Irregular Verbs

A **regular verb** is one that forms its **simple past tense** and its **past participle** by adding **-ed** or **-d** to the **base form** of the verb. (Note: There are spelling rules to consider too.) For example:



Regular Verb	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
love	loved	has loved
hate	hated	has hated
move	moved	has moved

An irregular verb is one that does not conform to this ruling. For example:

Irregular Verb	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
tell	told	has told
bleed	bled	has bled

Verb Terminology

There is a lot of grammatical terminology associated with verbs. Below are explanations of the most common terms. (There is a more comprehensive list in our [Glossary of Terms](#).)

The Infinitive Form

When a verb is preceded by the word *to*, it is said to be in its **infinitive form** (i.e., its most basic form).

- I have to smoke that!
(*To smoke* is the infinitive form of the verb.)

Past Tense

Verbs that express actions in the past are said to be in the **past tense**.

- He **talked** with more claret than clarity. (Susan Ertz)
(*Talked* is the past tense of the verb *to talk*.)

- I **ran** to the lake.



(*Ran* is the past tense of the verb *to run*.)

- They **were** all there.
(*Were* is the past tense of the verb *to be*.)

Present Tense

Verbs that express actions occurring now are said to be in the **present tense**.

- John **jumps** out the window.
(*Jumps* is the present tense of the verb *to jump*.)

- Who **is** ill?
(*Is* is the present tense of the verb *to be*.)

- He **is** the kind of a guy who **lights up** a room just by flicking a switch.
(*Is* is the present tense of the verb *to be*, and *lights up* is the present tense of the verb *to light up*.)

Future Tense

Verbs that express actions in the future are said to be in the **future tense**. These are usually formed by preceding the verb with the word *will*.

- I **will take** the blame.
(*Will take* is the future tense of the verb *to take*.)

- They **will surrender**.
(*Will surrender* is the future tense of the verb *to surrender*.)

- Give me where to stand, and I **will move** the earth. (Archimedes, 287-212 BC)
(*Will move* is the future tense of the verb *to move*.)



Subject of a Verb

The person or thing performing the action of the verb is said to be the **subject of the verb** or the *subject of the sentence*.

- **Tony** stole the boat.
(*Tony* is the subject of the verb *to steal*.)
- **The dog** is guilty.
(*The dog* is the subject of the verb *to be*.)
- **Who** was that?
(*Who* is the subject of the verb *to be*.)

Direct Object of a Verb

Many verbs perform an action on something. This is called the **direct object** of the verb.

- Terry kissed **her hand**.
(*Her hand* is the direct object of the verb *to kiss*.)
- Beverly can eat **a whole chicken**.
(*A whole chicken* is the direct object of the verb *to eat*.)

Intransitive Verbs

Some verbs cannot have a direct object. These verbs are called **intransitive verbs**.

- The rain **fell** heavily.
(The rain fell, but it did not perform an action on anything. In this example, the verb *to fall* is an intransitive verb.)
- Jack **protested** in the street.
(Jack protested, but he did not perform an action on anything. In this example, the verb *to protest* is an intransitive verb.)

Transitive Verbs

Verbs that can have a direct object (most of them) are called **transitive verbs**.

- Barney **copied** the answer.



(The verb *copied* is a transitive verb. The direct object of the verb is *the answer*.)

- Terry **saw** a black fin cutting through the water.
(The verb *saw* is a transitive verb. The direct object of the verb is *a black fin*.)

Indirect Object of a Verb

Some verbs have two objects, a direct object and an **indirect object**. The indirect object is the person or thing for whom the action was performed.

- Jamie read **the children** a story.
(Here, *a story* is the direct object, and *the children* is the indirect object.)
- I will bake **him** a cake.
(Here, *a cake* is the direct object, and *him* is the indirect object.)
- The postman gives **Anne** a letter every day.
(Here, *a letter* is the direct object, and *Anne* is the indirect object.)

Passive Sentence

The subject of a sentence does not always do the action of the verb. Sometimes, the action is done to the subject. Such sentences are called **passive sentences** because the subjects are being passive, i.e., not doing anything.

- Carl was arrested.
(*Carl* is not doing anything, but he is the subject of the sentence.)
(Note: *Carl* is the subject of the verb *to be*.)

Passive verbs always comprise two parts (*was arrested* in this example). The person doing the action of the verb in a passive sentence is usually shown with the word *by*.

- Carl was arrested by PC Adams.

Passive verbs are said to be in the **passive voice**. Passive sentences can be quite useful:

- The carpet was damaged.
(This is a passive sentence. No one is blamed for damaging the carpet.)
- Mark damaged the carpet.
(A passive sentence contrasts with an active sentence (where the subject performs the verb). This is an example of an active sentence. It tells us that Mark damaged the carpet.)



Active Sentence

Active sentences contrast with passive sentences. In an active sentence, the subject of the verb performs the action.

- We damaged the carpet.
(This is an active sentence. *We* is the subject. *We damaged* the carpet.)

- Jamie read a story.
(This is an active sentence. *Jamie* is the subject. *Jamie read* a story.)

Conjugation of Verbs

A verb will change its form a little depending on the subject. For example:

- I write.
- He writes.

- The jackal laughs.
- The jackals laugh.

When verbs change in this way, it is known as *conjugation*. A verb conjugates according to the subject.

The subject of a verb can be in one of six forms:

- I
- You
- He / She / It
- We
- You
- They

The first three are the singular forms (known as **first person** singular, **second person** singular, and **third person** singular). The second three are the plural forms (known as first person plural, second person plural and third person plural).

All subjects fit into one of these categories. For example, *jackal* is like *he* (i.e., third person singular) and *jackals* is like *they* (i.e., third person plural). (This subject rarely causes problems for native English speakers, who conjugate verbs correctly without much thought.)

Interestingly, this is the origin of the insurance term *third party* (i.e., it's insurance covering actions by "them").



Participles

Participles are formed from verbs. There are two types: **present participles** and **past participles**. Present participles end **-ing**. Past participles have various endings (e.g., **-ed**, **-en**). Below is a table showing some participles:

Verb	Present Participle	Past Participle
to sing	singing	sung
to drive	driving	driven
to go	going	gone
to rise	rising	risen
to watch	watching	watched
to be	being	been

Participles are classified as adjectives. (Note: When a verb form (like a participle) functions as an adjective or a noun, it is known as a **verbal**.) Below are some examples of participles being used as adjectives:

- Our business is badly affected by the **soaring** price of wool.
(The word *soaring* is a present participle. Here, it is being used as an adjective to describe *price*.)
- He is a **forgotten** hero.
(The word *forgotten* is a past participle. Here, it is being used as an adjective to describe *hero*.)



Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary Verbs

An auxiliary verb (or a helping verb as it's also called) is used with a main verb to help express the main verb's tense, mood, or voice.

The main auxiliary verbs are *to be*, *to have*, and *to do*. They appear in the following forms:

- **To Be:** am, is, are, was, were, being, been, will be
- **To Have:** has, have, had, having, will have
- **To Do:** does, do, did, will do

There is another kind of auxiliary verb called a modal auxiliary verb (or modal verb). The modal auxiliary verbs are *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*, *ought to*, *shall*, *should*, *will* and *would*. The modal auxiliary verbs never change their forms.

Examples of Auxiliary Verbs Expressing Tense

Here are some examples of auxiliary verbs expressing tense. In these examples, the main verbs are in bold and the auxiliary verbs are highlighted.

- She was **waiting** for an hour.
- She is **waiting** in the hall.
- She will be **waiting** outside.
(In each of these examples, the auxiliary verb *to be* helps to form the progressive tense, which is the tense used for ongoing actions.)
- She had **drunk** it before we arrived.
- She has **drunk** it already.
- She will have **drunk** it by then.
(In each of these examples, the auxiliary verb *to have* helps to form the perfect tense, which is the tense used for expressing an action's completion.)
- She had been **studying** before the incident.
- She has been **studying**.
- She will have been **studying** for a month at that point.
(In each of these examples, the auxiliary verbs *have* and *been* help to form the perfect progressive tense, which is the tense used for expressing an ongoing action's completion.)

Examples of Auxiliary Verbs Expressing Voice

Here are some examples of auxiliary verbs expressing voice.

- Our dessert was **eaten** by the dog.
- The geese are **driven** through the snicket.



- The phone **will be disconnected** tomorrow.
(In these examples, the auxiliary verb *to be* helps to form the passive voice. A verb is said to be in the passive voice when its subject does not perform the action of the verb but has the action done to it.)

Examples of Auxiliary Verbs Expressing Mood

Here are some examples of auxiliary verbs being used to express mood.

- **Did you win?**
(Here, the auxiliary verb *to do* is used to form the interrogative mood, i.e., to ask a question.)
- **Don't forget** your wallet.
(Here, the auxiliary verb *to do* (in its negative form) is used to form the imperative mood, i.e., to give an order.)

Examples of Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Let's now look at the modal auxiliary verbs. Modal auxiliary verbs combine with other verbs to express ideas such as necessity, possibility, intention, and ability. In each example below, the verb phrase is in bold and the modal auxiliary verb is highlighted.

Modal auxiliary verbs expressing necessity:

- It is during our darkest moments that we **must focus** to see the light. (Greek philosopher Aristotle)
- I don't say we all **ought to misbehave**, but we **ought to look** as if we could. (Actor Orson Welles)
- A baby is God's opinion that life **should go on**. (American Poet Carl Sandburg)

Modal auxiliary verbs expressing possibility:

- It is never too late to be what you **might have been**. (George Eliot)
- If there were no bad people, there **would be** no good lawyers. (Author Charles Dickens)

Modal auxiliary verbs expressing necessity intention:

- We **shall heal** our wounds, collect our dead and continue fighting. (Founding father of the People's Republic of China Mao Zedong)

Modal auxiliary verbs expressing necessity ability:

- No one **can feel** as helpless as the owner of a sick goldfish. (Cartoonist Kin Hubbard)
- Well, either side could win it, or it could be a draw. (Football manager Ron Atkinson)
(Sometimes, more than one sense is expressed. Here, *could* expresses both ability and possibility.)

Be, *have* and *do* are not always auxiliary verbs. Here they are as the main verbs (in bold) being supported by auxiliary modal verbs (highlighted).



- I have inspiration. If I was educated, I **would be** a damn fool. (Musician Bob Marley) (That should be *were educated*, Bob. Just sayin'.)
- I really like vampire books. I **might have** a problem. (Irish writer Sarah Rees Brennan)
- If you **can dream** it, you **can do** it. (Enzo Ferrari)

There's another related term we should cover: verb phrase. A verb phrase is made up of the main verb and any auxiliary verbs. Any adverbs that appear alongside or inside a verb phrase are not part of the verb phrase. In each example below, the verb phrase is in bold with auxiliary verbs highlighted.

- Rose **has been drinking** heavily since breakfast.
(The adverb *heavily* is not part of the verb phrase.)
- Peter **is** definitely **taking** you to the airport.
(The adverb *definitely* is not part of the verb phrase.)

Why Should I Care about Auxiliary Verbs?

I'd wager you use auxiliary verbs and modal auxiliary verbs without giving them a second thought, so I'm mindful that this page has covered a lot of gumpf that you don't really need. Well, that's true provided we're talking about working in English. If you start learning a foreign language, it won't be too long before you'll be unpicking how they express tense, voice and mood. And, do you know what's a good starting point for that? Understanding how we do it.

That said, there are three noteworthy points related to auxiliary verbs.

(Point 1) Don't write *could of*, *should of*, or *would of*.

If you ever write *could of*, *should of*, or *would of*, you're toast. It's a writing howler. It's *could've* (a contraction of *could have*), *should've* (*should have*), or *would've* (*would have*).

(Point 2) Use *can* for ability and *may* for permission.

Can is a modal auxiliary verb meaning *to be able to*. *May* is a modal auxiliary verb meaning *to be permitted to*.

- I can whistle.
(I have the ability to whistle.)
- May I have a biscuit?
(Am I permitted to have a biscuit?)
- "Can I go outside, grandma?"
- "You can, dear. You're just not allowed."

Nowadays, *can* is often used for permission, especially in an informal setting.

- Can I have a biscuit, grandma?
- "You can, dear. You're just not allowed one."
(*Can* is fine here, but, hey, it's still a grandma's job issue a "correction.")



(Point 3) Expand *can't* to *cannot* not *can not*.

Cannot (one word) is the most common expansion of the contraction *can't*.

- You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today. (US President Abraham Lincoln)
- There cannot be a crisis next week. My schedule is already full. (US statesman Henry Kissinger)

Can't can also be expanded to *can not* (i.e., two words), but this is less common and usually reserved for emphasis.

- I cannot do it!
(*Can't* is usually expanded to *cannot*.)
- I can not do it!
(This is considered more emphatic.)

Of course, the words *can* and *not* sometimes appear alongside each other when the *not* forms part of another construction (such as *not only*).

- Kevin can not only rap but dance too.
(Here, *can not* must be written as two words. It's not an expansion of *can't*.)

Key Points

- Don't write *could of*, *should of*, or *would of*. Just don't.
- To keep your grandchildren grammatically pure, correct their use of "Can I" to "May I" when they're seeking permission.
- Expand *can't* to *cannot* not *can not* unless you're trying to be really emphatic. (Bear in mind that your readers will probably just think you've misspelt *cannot*.)





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Can and May

Remember, **can** is used for capability, and **may** is used for permission.

Younger sister: Can I listen to your CDs when you're out this evening?

Older sister: You can, but don't step foot in my bedroom.

Younger sister: May I listen to your CDs when you're out this evening?

Older sister: No.

Nowadays, *can* and *may* are used interchangeably. This ruling is only for the grammatically pure!





Verb Tense

Verb Tense (with Examples)

The tense of a verb is determined by when the action took place. The three main tenses are as follows:

- The Past Tense (e.g., I walked.)
- The Present Tense (e.g., I walk.)
- The Future Tense (e.g., I will walk.)

The tense of a verb can also tell us things like whether the action is habitual, ongoing, or completed. This is called the aspect of the verb, which is part of tense.

Examples of Tenses

Here are some examples of verbs in different tenses:

- I walked to work.
(The verb *walked* is in the **past tense**.)
- I walk to work.
(The verb *walk* is in the **present tense**.)
- I will walk to work.
(The verb *will walk* is in the **future tense**.)

Remember that verbs do not just express actions. They can also express a state of being. For example:

- I was happy.
(The verb *was* is in the **past tense**.)
- I am happy.
(The verb *am* is in the **present tense**.)
- I will be happy.
(The verb *will be* is in the **future tense**.)

Examples of Verbs in Different Tenses

Here are some more examples of verbs in the past, present, and future tenses:



- The hardest that I have laughed at a movie was probably Team America. I laughed 'til I thought I was going to throw up. (Ron White)
(The shaded verbs are in the **past tense**.)
- You laugh at me because I'm different. I laugh at you because you are all the same. (Jonathan Davis)
(The shaded verbs are in the **present tense**.)
- Nobody will laugh long who deals much with opium; even its pleasures are of a grave and solemn complexion. (Thomas de Quincey)
(The shaded verbs are in the **future tense**.)

You will notice that some of the verbs in the past tense example about Team America are made up of more than one word (*have laughed, was going*). We need these different versions of the tenses because they help us to state whether the action (or state of being) is in progress or completed. For example, the different versions of the verb *to laugh* are as follows:

- **Past Tense:** laughed, was/were laughing, had laughed, had been laughing
- **Present Tense:** laugh, am/is/are laughing, has/have laughed, has/have been laughing
- **Future Tense:** will laugh, will be laughing, will have laughed, will have been laughing

The Full List of Tenses

The table below shows the full list of the tenses:

The 4 <u>Past Tenses</u>	Example 1	Example 2
<u>simple past tense</u>	I went	I laughed
<u>past progressive tense</u>	I was going	I was laughing
<u>past perfect tense</u>	I had gone	I had laughed



<u>past perfect progressive tense</u>	I had been going	I had been laughing
The 4 <u>Present Tenses</u>	Example 1	Example 2
<u>simple present tense</u>	I go	I laugh
<u>present progressive tense</u>	I am going	I am laughing
<u>present perfect tense</u>	I have gone	I have laughed
<u>present perfect progressive tense</u>	I have been going	I have been laughing
The 4 <u>Future Tenses</u>	Example 1	Example 2
<u>simple future tense</u>	I will go	I will laugh
<u>future progressive tense</u>	I will be going	I will be laughing
<u>future perfect tense</u>	I will have gone	I will have laughed
<u>future perfect progressive tense</u>	I will have	I will have



	been going	been laughing
--	---------------	------------------

An Quick Explanation of the Tenses with an Example

The Past Tenses

Simple Past Tense. The [simple past tense](#) is used to describe a completed activity that happened in the past.

- I ran to the shops.

Past Progressive Tense. The [past progressive tense](#) is used to describe an ongoing activity in the past. Often, it is used to set the scene for another action.

- I was running to the shops when I saw Bruno.

Past Perfect Tense. The [past perfect tense](#) is used to emphasize that an action was completed before another took place.

- I had run to the shops, but they were closed.

Past Perfect Progressive Tense. The [past perfect progressive tense](#) is used to show that an ongoing action in the past has ended.

- I had been running to the shops, but I have now started walking.

The Present Tenses

Simple Present Tense. The [simple present tense](#) is mostly used to describe facts and habits.

- I run daily.

Present Progressive Tense. The [present progressive tense](#) is used for an ongoing action in the present.

- I am running to your house at the moment.

Present Perfect Tense. The [present perfect tense](#) is used for actions began in the past. (Often, the actions continue into the present.)

- I have run for 5 miles so far.

Present Perfect Progressive Tense. The [present perfect progressive tense](#) is used for a continuous activity that began in the past and continues into the present, or a



continuous activity that began in past but has now finished (usually very recently).

- I have been running for hours.

The Future Tenses

Simple Future Tense. The [simple future tense](#) is used for an action that will occur in the future.

- I will run to the shops tomorrow.

Future Progressive Tense. The [future progressive tense](#) is used for an ongoing action that will occur in the future.

- I will be running to the shops every day after today.


Future Perfect Tense. The [future perfect tense](#) is used to describe an action that will have been completed at some point in the future.

- I will have run to work by 12 o'clock.

Future Perfect Progressive Tense. The [future perfect progressive tense](#) is used for an ongoing action that will be completed at some specified time in the future.

- I will have been running for 3 hours by 12 o'clock.

Verb Tense Widget

Use this widget to learn about the different tenses. How do you use this widget? Well, if there's a button, a drop-down menu, or a , then you can click it!

to say

([irregular](#) verb)

Select the tenses. [Show all tenses](#) [Show simple tenses only](#) [Show progressive tenses only](#) [Show perfect tenses only](#) [Show perfect progressive tenses only](#)



Present Tenses

Simple Present

I **say**
you **say**
he/she/it **says**
we **say**
you **say**
they **say**

Past Tenses

Simple Past

I **said**
you **said**
he/she/it **said**
we **said**
you **said**
they **said**

Future Tenses

Simple Future

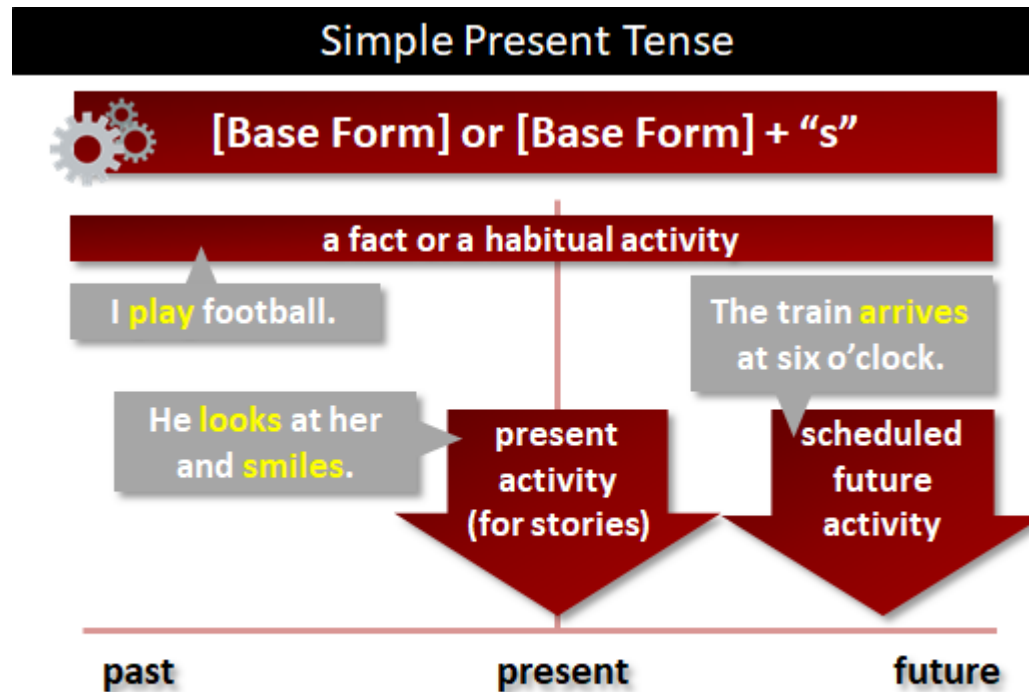
I **will say**
you **will say**
he/she/it **will say**
we **will say**
you **will say**
they **will say**



Slide Show of the Tenses

This slide show gives an overview of the 12 different tenses.

1 / 12



Thanks for reading



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